

C. # 1941

Doc. No. 8095*

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X X N X E E N X X X
R E S T R I C T E D Classification changed
from "CONFIDENTIAL"
to "RESTRICTED" by
order of the Secretary
of War -- By /s/ E.
Chocket, Major, Inf.

Q. State your name, rate, serial number, permanent home address, and any other pertinent information concerning yourself.

A. My name is Matthew David MONK. I am a Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps. My serial number is 273489. My permanent home address is Quinlan, Texas. I completed the eighth grade in school and have been in the Marine Corps for six years.

Q. Did you witness any killings, executions, torture, beatings or other cruelties during the time you were a prisoner of war?

A. Yes, I did. This took place at Norima Prison Camp near Nagoya, Japan, about 20 July 1945. One WAGNER, an Aviation Ordnanceman, U.S. Navy, who had been captured at Corregidor, was killed. WAGNER's death occurred as a result of punishment for a second offense in attempting to procure additional food from the galley after the galley had been secured for the night. WAGNER's first offense occurred in March 1945. At that time he attempted to break into the galley at night and was caught in the attempt. His punishment at that time was a beating by approximately four Japanese guards, who struck him with rifle butts and clubs generally about the body, and beat him in the face with shoes, the beatings extending for a period of approximately fifteen minutes. After the beatings WAGNER was required to stand in front of the guard house for a period of seventy-two hours, during which time all passing Japanese would further beat him at their discretion with clubs. During this period he was beaten by approximately fifteen to twenty Japanese with clubs, each of whom would strike him at least four or five times. As a result of these beatings WAGNER was in a serious condition, although there were no broken bones. Upon release from this punishment WAGNER was warned against a second attempt at breaking into the galley. The Japanese considered WAGNER's offense as an attempt to escape and warned him that a second attempt would be punishable by his own death as well as further punishment for the entire camp.

During the ensuing months the food decreased drastically in quality and quantity, and on or about 18 June 1945 WAGNER, as a result of his hunger, was driven to a second attempt to

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break into the galley after dark. He left his locked barracks via the expedient of picking the lock. Entering the galley, he procured some food and as return to the barracks was apparently impossible at the moment, he hid himself on some mats that had been placed across some rafters in the galley structure. His absence from the barracks was discovered by the Japanese next morning and a search was instituted. The search continued for two days. The evening of the second day the cooks on duty in the galley noticed a pool of blood on the floor beneath the mats. Inasmuch as the entire camp had been confined to barracks during the search, the cooks had no alternative but to report the blood to the Japanese. A search by the Japanese apprehended WAGNER in his hiding place. The blood resulted from a neck wound self-inflicted by WAGNER in an attempt at suicide. The camp doctor, Dr. SCHULTZ, U.S. Army, was notified, and he bandaged WAGNER's neck and, at the insistence of the Japanese, enlisted the aid of another prisoner, one Bonny VALENCIA, a U.S. Army sergeant of Mexican descent, and myself in removing WAGNER from his hiding place. The Japanese insisted that WAGNER remain on the floor of the galley and refused permission for his transfer to the sick bay for the purpose of treatment of his wounds. WAGNER at this time was conscious but quite weak from loss of blood.

The Japanese insisted that WAGNER remain upon the galley floor pending decision as to disposition of his case. This decision was in the hands of the Japanese officers of the camp, which group included the commanding officer of the camp, the camp interpreter, and the camp NCO. The camp NCO at this time was a two-star sergeant in the Japanese Army, and he was the only man with that rate among the Japanese officials of the camp. The interpreter was a Japanese who had resided for some time in Honolulu. While WAGNER's fate was being considered, the Japanese commanding officer, the camp NCO, and the interpreter walked over to him and kicked him about the head, with each of them kicking him about four or five times, but with the interpreter being the most vicious. A short time later the interpreter returned and found WAGNER with his eyes open and looking around. The interpreter thereupon kicked him twice more in the head, then told him that he (WAGNER) was not fooling the Japanese. During this time a Japanese guard had been stationed to prevent any of the Americans from conversing with WAGNER.

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WAGNER had been discovered at approximately 0200 on 20 June 1945. At approximately 0400, Dr. SCHULTZ, VALENCIA and I were sent back to the barracks. The next morning at muster WAGNER was seen by the assembled members of the group seated in front of the guard house on the ground with his knees tied together with rice-straw rope, and his hands secured with the same material behind his back. WAGNER was conscious at this time. After breakfast the camp was lined up for the morning march to work in the nearby factories and at that time the Japanese guards who had been searching the area for WAGNER had begun to return to camp. Each one of these guards was permitted to beat WAGNER with a club, and before the prisoners were marched to work I saw between fifteen and twenty Japanese guards beat WAGNER with the club and also kick him. The beatings averaged approximately five or six blows per man. The last I saw of WAGNER before leaving for work, he appeared to be badly beaten, with one side of his face bleeding heavily and the blood flowing down his neck.

WAGNER was allowed to remain in his position before the guard house for 72 hours, during which time the Japanese personnel of the camp beat him continuously at the individuals discretion. A board approximately four inches wide, four feet long, and one-half inch thick was kept handy at the guard house, and when any Japanese would feel so inclined he would seize this board and beat WAGNER as long as he desired. During this period of 72 hours WAGNER was permitted no food and no water. After approximately eighteen hours the weather turned cold with a heavy rain. Meanwhile, WAGNER's hands and feet had become swollen as a result of the bindings, from which he was permitted no release. In an attempt to obtain some shelter from the rain he had worked his way to a nearby barracks. This barracks, however, was flea-ridden and the effect of the fleas, from which he had absolutely no protection in his bound condition, drove him hysterical. He began swearing and cursing the Japanese for the treatment he received. Each time he would speak a Japanese would beat him again.

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After the 72 hours, WAGNER's bonds were released and he was permitted to walk to the shower room, take a shower and don clean clothes. He was then taken by the Japanese to a small room in the guard house where he could not be seen by any of the other prisoners in the camp. The Japanese announced that his punishment would be reduced rations for thirty days, and the amount he was to receive was equal to a GI spoon full of rice and one-half cup of tea three times a day. WAGNER's incarceration continued for some seventeen days, when two of the men, one WHITE, a Carpenter's Mate First Class, U.S. Navy, and one OWENS, a civilian, were incarcerated with him after a severe beating they had received, and which resulted in a broken hand for OWENS. They found WAGNER lying on the floor unconscious, but screaming, "Quit beating me," and asking for water. On 20 July 1945, when the cooks took WAGNER's morning chow to him they were informed by the Japanese that WAGNER had died. No doctor's examination was permitted and no Americans were permitted to see WAGNER, and the Japanese placed him in his casket themselves. It was the opinion of many of the men engaged in camp work, such as the cooks, who had seen WAGNER placed in the casket, that he was still alive and breathing at that time.

I do not know the names of the Japanese involved. The camp NCO referred to above was known by the nickname of "Violet Eyes." A toothless guard was known as "Snag," and the interpreter's name may have been YOKOMOTO.

Prisoners in this camp were utilized in nearby factories manufacturing airplane parts, bombs, etc. Public beatings of prisoners in the nude before the guard house with the further punishment that they were required to remain standing in front of the guard house the next day, the whole time without food, were a commonplace in the camp. These beatings were severe and were accomplished with rifle butts, clubs and belts.

I have no further information, either favorable or unfavorable, pertinent to the incidents related above.

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R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E. C.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA:
: SS
County of Alameda :

I, Matthew David MONK, of lawful age,
being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the fore-
going transcription of my interrogation, consisting of four
pages, including this and the title page, and that all
answers contained therein are true to the best of my know-
ledge and belief.

/s/ Matthew D. Monk

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
third day of October 1945, at Oakland, California.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA: /s/ Thomas P. Guerin
: SS
County of Alameda :

I, Thomas P. GUERIN, Lieutenant, USNR,
certify that Matthew David MONK, Sergeant, U.S.M.C., serial
number 273489, personally appeared before me on the third
day of October 1945, and testified concerning war crimes;
and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the
answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Place: Oakland, California

Date : 3 October 1945

/s/ Thomas P. Guerin

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X W X K X H E N T X A L
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ EVERETT CHECKET
EVERETT CHECKET
Major Inf.

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Doc. 14

證據書類第八〇九五號

スヌヌヌヌヌヌヌヌ

答　　自分ノ名ハ「マシュー・ダイビッド・モ
ンク」。米國海兵隊、軍曹。認可番號ハ
二七三四八九番。本籍ハテツキサス州ク
インラン、學校ヲハ第八學年ヲ修了シ現
在テ六年間海兵隊ニ居ツタ。

問　　貴方ガ俘虜デアツタ期間中、貴方ハ殺人、
死刑執行、拷問、毆打、或ハ其ノ他ノ惨
虐行爲ヲ目撲シタカ。

答　　然リ。私ハ目撲シタ。一九四五年七月二
十日頃、日本ノ名古屋附近ノノリマツ村、
収容所起ツタコトアルガーレヒ
ドナルド・デ精英ハレタ米海軍航空兵隊員一
ワグナーナル者ガ殺サレタ。一ワグナ
ーノ死ハ夜間閉鎖終ノ廚室ニ入り給與
以外ノ食物ヲ手ニ入レヨウトノ二時目ノ
遭犯ニ對スル懲罰ノ結果デアツル。

一ワグナーナルノ最初ノ遭犯ハ一九四五年
三月ノ事デアツル。彼ハソノ時夜間廚室
ニ侵入シヨウトシテ未遂ニシテ捕ヘラレ
タ。ソノ時ノ彼ノ罪ハ約四人ノ日本人看
守ニヨル毆打デアツル。彼等ハ一ワグナ

2.

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「ノ全身ヲ体床ヤ棍棒テ打テ體テ彼ノ
頭ヲ打ツリ、ツノ殴打ハ毎ド十五分間モ
ケラシタ。殴打ノ後「ワグナ！」ハ七
十二時間看守部屋ノ前ニ立タセラレ、其
ノ間通りカカル凡ベテノ日本人ハ皆憚テ
思ヒ思ヒニ彼ヲ打ツク。其ノ間彼ハ十五
人カラ二十人近クノ日本人ニ棍棒アダ
ラレ、彼等ハ夫々少クトモ四回乃至五回
ハナグツク。コノ殴打ノ結果、骨折トテ
ハナカツタガ「ワグナ！」ノ狀態ハヒド
イモノアツタ。コノ懲罰カラ釋放サレ
ルニ方ツテ「ワグナ！」ハ二度ト時空ニ
入ルコトナキヤウニ警告サレタ。日本人
ハ「ワグナ！」ノ遭遇ヲ逃亡ノ企圖ト考
ヘ軍ビカカル事ヲ實ミルニ於テハ其ノ懲
罰ハ彼ノ死並ニ收容所全体ニ對スル微細
トイフコトニナラウト彼ニ警告シタ。
懲役ノ期ケ月ニ食糧ハ軍械共ニ相應ニ低
下シ一九四五六年六月十八日頃アツタガ
「ワグナ！」ハ空喰ニ耐ヘカネテ日が暮
レテカラ再びカノ時空ニ返入シヨウトシ
タ。彼ハ此前チコジアケテ、兵舎ヲ出ケ
出し、時空ニ入り食糧チ手ニ入レカガ、

1950 Dec

3.

莫ノ時兵舎ニ警ルコトハ如何ニモ出來サ
ウモナカツキノテ、其ノ屋室ノ建物ノ
ノ上ニ被シテアツクサ腰板ノ墨ノ上ニ警レ
タ。彼ガ兵舎カラ居ナクテツムト云フ事
ハ翌朝日本人ニヨツテ靈見サレ懸索ガ門
始サレタ。莫ノ煙草ハ二日間ニワタツテ
喫ケラレタ。二日目ノ夕刻、屋室ノ料理
人達ガ例ノ墨ノ下ノ床ノ上ニ血ダマリヲ
見附ケタ。ソノ懸索ノ同駁容所ノ者ハ全
部兵舎ニ監禁サレテ居タノテ料理人達ハ
ツノ血ニツイテ日本人ニ報告スル外ニ手
ガナカツタ。懸索ノ末、日本人ハ戸レ場
ノ「ワグナ！」ヲ繕ヘタ。其ノ血ハ「
ワグナ！」ガ自殺チキミニ時自ラ死ケタ
首ノ傷カラ出タモノアツク。駁容所ノ
監着タル米田陸軍ノ「シユルツ」博士ニ
此ノ事方告ゲラレ、彼ハ「ワグナ！」ノ
首ニ縛帶チシテヤリ。且ツ日本人ノ主
張ニ由テ、彼ノ死因、即チ「ベニイ」。ヴ
アレンシアードトイフ音ヘメキシコ至米國
陸軍軍首ト自分ノ手ヲ繕リテ「ワグナ
！」ヲ其ノ戸レ場カラ移シタ。日本人ハ
「ワグナ！」ヲ屋室ノ床ノ上ニス裏チ

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4.

主張シ、彼ノ毎ノ手當ノタメニ病室へ彼ヲ
運ブ事ノ許シテ有ンダ。「ワグナ！」ハ此
ノ時意識ハアツカズ、出血ノ爲、全ク闇ツ
テキタ。

日本人ハ本事件處理ノ決定ニ至ル迄「ワ
グナ！」チ病室ノ床ノ上ニ安置スル事ヲ主
張シ。コノ決定體ハ其ノ收容所ノ日本人
職員ノ手中ニアリ、其ノ一圓ニハ其ノ收容
所ノ督管官、收容所附通譯及ビ同下士官ガ
含マレテ居タ。コノ時ノ收容所附下士官ハ
日本陸軍、軍曹ニアツテ、其ノ收容所ニ於
ケル日本人職員中コノ階級ノ者ハ彼一人デ
アツカ。通譯ハ以前ニシバラク、「ホノル
ル」ニ住ンテ居タ事ガアル日本人ニアツタ。
「ワグナ！」ノ運命ニツイテ考ヘラレツツ
アル一方、日本人タル收容所督管官、同下
士官及び通譯ハ「ワグナ！」ノ所ヘ歩ミ寄
リ、彼ノ頭部ヲ各々四回乃至五回噛ツタガ
間中、頭部ノツレガ膿瘍デアツカ。シバラ
クシテ、通譯ハ屢々テ來テ、「ワグナ！」
方眼チ門ケテ周囲チ見テ居ルノチ聞ツケタ。
通譯ハ「コデ彼ノ西チ更ニ二階壁リ、「ワ
グナ！」ニ「日本人チ馬鹿ニスルナ」と言

ツカ。コノ間、アメリカ人ガ「ワグナー」トロチキクノチ防ダ爲ニ一人ノ日本人看守ガ配備サレテ居タ。

「ワグナー」ガ發見サレタノハ一九四五年六月二十日午前二時頃デアリ、「シユルツ」博士「ヴレンテア」及ビ自分ガ兵舎ニ送リサレタノハ午前四時頃デアツカ。翌朝階呼ノ時荒縄デ兩脚ヲ縛ラレ、同ジク兩手ヲ背中ニ結バレテ、看手部ノ前ノ地面ニ坐ラサレテ居ル「ワグナー」ノ姿ガ、集合シタ一同ニヨツテ嘲メラレタ。「ワグナー」ハ化ノ時意図ガアツカ。朝食後、收容所ノ一周ハ附近ノ工場ニ勤ク爲ニ朝ノ行進ヲスペク整列シタガソノ人看守達ハ收容所ニ戻り始メテ居タ。夫人ノ看守ハ何レモ煩惱デ「ワグナー」ヲモル事ヲ許サレテ居リ、ソシテ怪奇ガ鋪キニ行ク行進ヲ起ス前ニ自分ハ十五人乃至二十人ノ看守ガ規律デ「ワグナー」ヲモリ又監ルノチ見カ。収打ハ一人約五乃至六打ガ平均デアツカ。仕事ニ赴クニ先立ツテ自分が「ワグナー」ヲ目カ吐、彼

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ハビドク呼ラレテ居々ヤウデ、前面ノ片
方カラハゲシク出血シ、血ガ首ニ流レテ
居々。

「ワグナ！」ハ看守部屋ノ前ニ七十二
時間ツノマモノ位置ニ置カレテキタガツ
ノ間、其ノ收容所ノ日本人ハ各々勝手ニ
彼ヲモリ讀ケタ。帽約四インチ、長サ四
フィート、厚サ一、五インチノ板ガ看守
部屋ノ手近ニ置カレテアリ。日本人ハ誰
デモサウシタイト思フト此ノ板ヲトツテ、
思フ存分「ワグナ！」チヤリツケタノデ
アツタ。此ノ七十二時間、「ワグナ！」
ハ飲食一切チ許サレナカッタ。約十八時
間ノ後、天候ガ變リ。烈シイ雨ト共ニ、
寒クナツテ來タ。其ノ内ニ「ワグナ！」
ノ手足ハ縛ラレテアツタ爲ニフクレ上ッ
タガ、之ヲ解クコトハ許サレナカッタ。
雨チ聲ケルベク努力ノ末彼ハ沂クノ兵舎
ヘ移動シタ。然シコノ兵舎ハ監ノ件安テ
アツタノデ、縛ラレテ居ル彼ニトツテハ
監ノ攻撃チ却ケル方法ガ全クナク。彼ハ
ヒステリツクニナツタ。彼ハ日本人ノ仕
打チチ呪ヒ且罵リ始メタ。彼ガ口チ開ク

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7.

卷二、日本人ガ又彼ヲ愛ツル。

某ノ七十二時限ノ後、「ワグナ！」ハ
娘サレ、浴場ニ行キ水ヲ浴ビ清潔ヲ着
物ヲ着ル事ヲ許サレガ。彼ハソレカラ其
ノ收容所ノ餌ノ怪魔ニハ見ルコトノ出
來アイ看守部屋ノ中ノ小サナ一室ニ連レ
込マレタ。日本人ハ彼ノ臘トシテ三十日
間ノ食糧ヲ減ラスト公妻シムガ、彼ノ受
ケル総量ハ兵卒用スプーン一杯ノ飯トコ
ップ半分ノ茶チ一日三度ト云フ事デアッ
タ。「ワグナ！」ノ禁錮ハ約十七日闇黙
イタガ、其ノ時二人ノ男「ワイト」ヘ米
國海軍一等船頭手及ビ「オウエン」ヘ
軍属一等手ヒドイ殴打ノ後「ワグナ！」
ト共ニ縛綱サレテキタ。「オウエン」ハ
殴打ノ辱ニ手ヲ骨折シテキム。彼等ハ「
ワグナ！」ガ壁ニナツテ意識不明ニ四リ
乍ラ「モルノハ止メテ最レント唯ビ且ツ
水ヲ求メテキルノヲ見ム。一九四五年七
月二十日、將軍人ガ「ワグナ！」ノ餌食
ヲ持ツテ行カウトシム時、日本人カラ「
ワグナ！」ガ死ンダ事ヲ聞カサレタ。而
ハノ娘ルハ許サレズ且ツ一人ノアメリカ

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人を「ワグナ」チ見ル事ハ許サレズ、
日本人自身ノ手ア道駄ハ館ニ收メラレタ。
皆ニ收メラレタ「ワグナ」チ見ヌ其ノ
收容所ノ參遊ノ屢嘗人、例ヘバ料理人ノ
如キ者ノ等ニ概ルト、其ノ時「ワグナ」上
ハタゞ座キテ居テ呼吸シテ居クト云フ事
デアツク。

× × × × ×

此ノ收容所ノ壁虎達ハ近クノ航空機部
分品及機械等ノ製造工場ニ於テ利用サレ
ム。看守部等ノ前テ果体ノ停前チ公ケニ
壁打シ、更ニ其ノ頭目中絶食ノ上看守部
等ノ前ニ立テ聲ケサセラレルトイフノハ
此ノ收容所デハ嘗リマヘノ懲罰デアツク
コレ等ノ壁打ハ皆烈デアリ、然床ヤ裸縛、
首帶子以テ邊行サレタ。

× × × × ×